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How to Properly Prune and Plant Your Nursery Stock

These Simple Illustrated Instructions Are For Your Benefit

READ AND FOLLOW THEM

To Do So May Mean The Difference Between Success And Failure.

CARE OF STOCK UPON ARRIVAL

Nursery stock being a semi-perishable product should receive proper care upon arrival. Serious loss can be avoided by following these few simple instructions.

Heeling in Method

Stock is carefully packed and seldom dries out in transit, but it is a good policy to soak it thoroughly, store in a dark place and KEEP IT WET until planted.

If you are not quite ready to plant upon arrival of stock, keep the roots moist by placing in a tub of water until ready to plant; or dig a trench and heel the stock in. (See Illustration "A"). Immediate planting is always best.



Illustration "A"

Planting Instructions

Nursery stock, the same as farm seeds or flower seeds, respond readily to well prepared fertile soil. You would not expect to get results by planting corn, potatoes or flower seeds in sod. Prepare your soil for nursery stock the same as you would for any other garden or farm product.

Prepare the soil by deep spading or plowing. Have it mellow and well fertilized. (Never put fertilizer of any kind so that it comes in direct contact with the roots of the tree or plant).

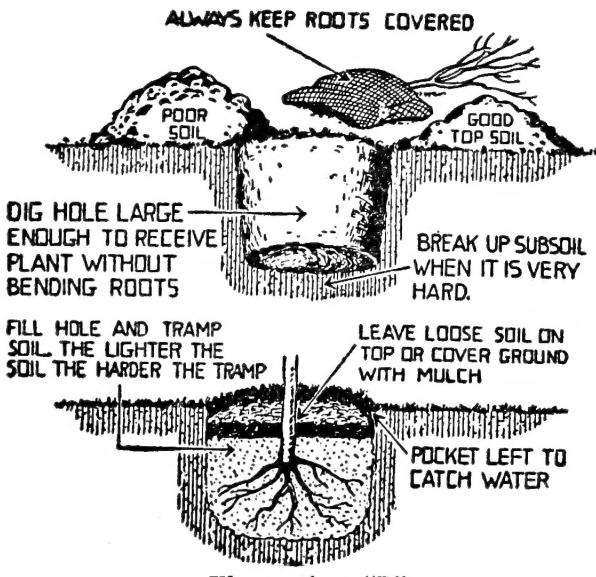


Illustration "B"

How to Plant

PLANTING: Dig a hole large enough to accommodate the roots without crowding. The hole should be a little deeper than is necessary to plant the tree as deep as it was in the nursery row. Spread the roots out in a natural position. (See Illustration "B"). Then fill in with some of the fine top soil, joggling the trees up and down to work the soil well in around the roots. Press or tramp earth firmly; use your feet—pack earth quite solid. Now fill the hole half full of additional soil. Slowly pour on water to thoroughly wet soil. Let settle, then fill with earth, pressing the earth down firmly around the tree or plant. Cover depression caused by trampling around tree or plant with the rest of the soil, leaving loose to absorb moisture.

Pruning Instructions

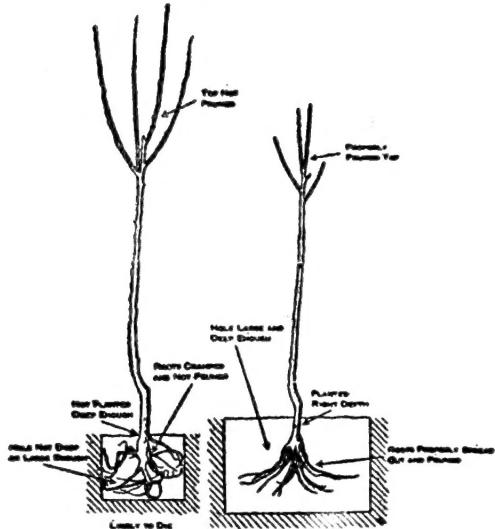


Illustration "C"

All roots and tops should be pruned before planting. When properly pruned, tree should not have more than three or four branches.

Illustration "C" shows the correct way of pruning both roots and tops.

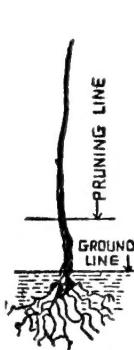
Fruit trees planted in the Fall need not have tops permanently trimmed until the following Spring, after danger of hard freezing is past. and before the buds start.



Illustration "D"

Planting Grapes

GRAPES: Dig the hole as big as though planting an apple tree. Then use the same method as when planting a tree. Part of the roots and tops should be removed, as outlined in Illustration "D"—cut branches off at line marked "top pruning" and roots at line marked "root pruning."



Illus. "E"

Planting Blackberries and Raspberries

BLACKBERRIES & RASPBERRIES: For field cultivation set blackberries 3 ft. apart in rows 8 ft. apart. Set raspberries 3 ft. apart in rows 6 ft. apart. For garden culture the plants may be more closely spaced. After planting cut branches back to within a few inches of the ground. (See Illustration "E").

Planting Rhubarb and Asparagus

RHUBARB: Plant Rhubarb 3 feet apart in rich garden soil, with the bud or eye one inch below the surface of the soil.

ASPARAGUS: Set Asparagus 1 foot apart in rich soil. Plant in a furrow nine inches deep. Cover with three inches of soil and tramp down. When cultivating work soil at edge of furrow toward plants so that by mid-summer the ground is level. DO NOT cover six inches deep at first or plants will be smothered.



TOO DEEP TOO SHALLOW JUST RIGHT
Illustration "F"

STRAWBERRIES: Have ground thoroughly pulverized. Plant with a spade. Push spade into ground to full depth. Press it to one side, insert roots and spread them out fan shape and hanging down to their full length. Set plant with crown at surface of earth. DO NOT GET CROWN COVERED WITH EARTH. (See illustration "F"). Remove spade and press earth against roots by placing foot on either side of plant. Pull some loose soil around plant. Remove all bruised and dry leaves.

Time for Planting Bulbs

BULBS—OUT-DOOR CULTURE: Fall is the proper time for planting Hyacinths, Crocuses and Tulips, not in the spring. Let the soil be dug to the depth of 18 inches, thoroughly pulverized. The best covering is leaves or half decayed manure—never rotten manure, as it excludes light and air. By excessive covering many bulbs are annually lost. Cover with leaves or straw from two to four inches, after the ground is frozen. As soon as the coldest weather is over the covering may be removed. When the blooming season is past pinch off all the flower stems allowing the bulbs to remain until the leaves are yellow. If the beds are wanted for bedding plants, take up the bulbs and replant them very thickly in any vacant spot, allowing them to remain until the foliage is decayed; then place each one in sand, putting them away until fall planting.

Planting and Pruning Shrubs and Roses

ROSES: In planting roses they should be set two or three inches deeper than they stood in the nursery row (which is shown by the earth line on the plant), with the junction of the bud and the original stock at least two inches below the surface. (See Illustration "G"). This junction is shown by the stub left where the original stock has been cut back.

Plant the roses solidly, using the same method as when planting a tree. Then throw up a small mound of earth five or six inches around the plant. Then cut off the branches about one inch above the mound, leaving it this way for a week or ten days or until the buds start and show a desire to grow, when the mound of earth should be leveled off or removed.

As blooms are produced on the new growth only, the more severely pruned, the more branches the plant will throw out and a profusion of bloom will ensue.

Planting Hedges

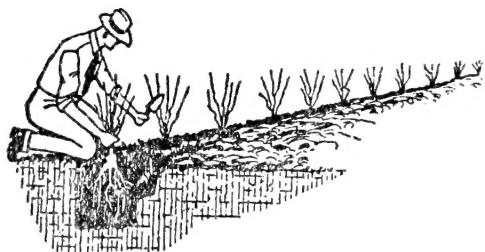


Illustration "J"

HEDGES: The accompanying illustration ("J") gives practical details which are self-explanatory. Set hedge trifle lower than they were in nursery to get a dense hedge at bottom. Dig one side of trench straight and in line, place plants against this side to get a straight hedge.

Privet and Barberry Hedge should be trimmed back to within five inches of the ground immediately after planting.

Spacing Hedges

Privet and similar upright varieties—6 to 12 inches apart.

Barberry and other medium tall bushy shrubs—1 to 2 feet apart.

Tall shrubs for high hedges—2 to 4 feet apart.

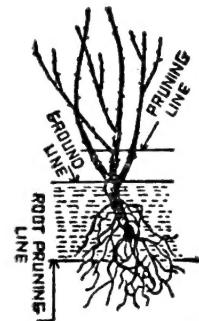


Illustration "G"

Pruning Shrubs

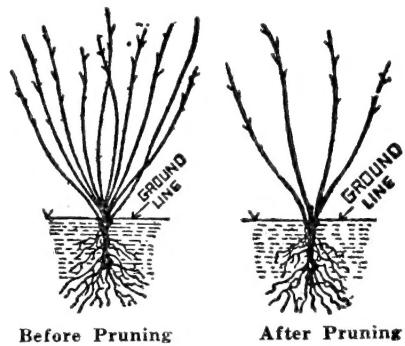


Illustration "H"

SHRUBS: Where shrubs are heavily branched, cut out the oldest and heaviest branches so that the shrub is thinned out considerably. (See Illustration "H"). Cut off damaged or frayed roots just above the point affected.

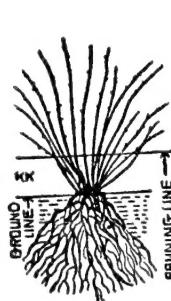


Illustration "I"

be planted the same as trees.

Set shrubs at the same depth as they stood in the nursery row, or with their crowns at about the surface of the earth. Water the plants well during the hot dry weather and keep the ground well worked around them.

Shrubs (In Beds)

Small dwarf varieties—1 to 2 ft. apart.

Medium tall growers—1½ to 3 ft. apart

Tall growers—3 to 6 ft. apart.

Climbing Vines: Plant in well prepared soil and give plenty of water if weather is hot and dry. When set the plants should be cut back and new growth should be securely staked and tied, as they are easily injured by the wind. Later they should be trained to a solid wood or metal trellis, as motion is injurious to the plants.

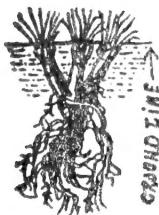
Peonies



Illus. "K"

PEONIES: Plant in deep rich soil which has been thoroughly spaded. Set roots so that eyes are about two inches beneath the surface of the soil (See Illustration "K") and about 2½ to 3 feet apart. Fertilize heavily, using liberal quantities of bone meal for instance, three tablespoonsful, mixed with the soil, and water copiously. Peonies are strong, quick growers and will absorb much plant food and water. After buds begin to show color care should be exercised to keep them and open flowers as dry as possible, confining the water to the foliage and ground.

Perennials



PERENNIALS: All perennial plants like good rich soil and plenty of water. Set plants so that the top of the clump is just under the surface of the soil. The distance apart depends on the height and manner of growth, low growing kinds being usually planted more closely together than tall and thick growing sorts. In the Fall after the blooming season is over the tops of all perennials should be cut even with the top of the ground and the bed given a liberal coat of mulching.

Illustration "L"



Illustration "N"

Shade Trees

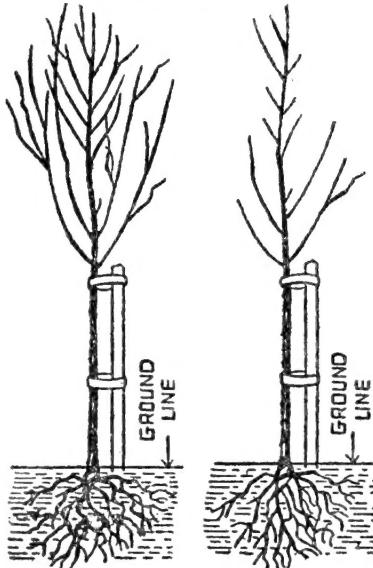


Illustration "M"

SHADE TREES: With shade trees having a heavy top, from one-third to one-half of the top should be removed. Cut out some of the small branches, shorten back the side branches, but do not cut off the leader branch (main stem branch). Leave branches at wide angles so as to produce a broad head. (See Illustration "M"). Cut off all bruised or broken roots. Drive a solid stake into the ground and tie tree to it with heavy twine or strips of old cloth. This prevents tree whipping in the wind and loosening roots in the soil. Two stakes make more solid protection than one.

Evergreens

EVERGREENS: If the ball of earth appears hard and dry upon arrival, soak it in a tub of water for half an hour before planting. Leave the burlap firmly tied around the ball of earth during the soaking process so the earth will not fall away from the roots. After planting in hole, cut the strings, but do not remove the burlap. Follow the instructions outlined in Illustration "N". The burlap will soon decay and act as fertilizer.

When Evergreens are received without ball of earth, plant the same as any other tree (See Illustration "O").

Water Evergreens thoroughly during dry weather. Put on sufficient water so it soaks into the roots.



Illus. "O"

WORLEY'S NURSERIES YORK SPRINGS, PENNSYLVANIA